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ANNOUNCEMENTS—12th Page—5th column.
AUTUMN RESORTS—8th Page—6th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—10th Page—5th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—10th Page—5th column.
BUSINESE NOTICES—6th Page—1st column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—11th Page—4th column.
BIVITEEN NOTICES—10th Page—3th column.
BIVITEEN NOTICES—10th Page—3th column.
DEN GOODS—11th Page—3th column.
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BECURESON—8th Page—6th column.
BIACHAI—10th Page—3d column.
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BIACHAI—10th Page—6th column. GRATER AND FENDERS-SIA Page-8th column.

BELP WANTEN-SIA Page-8th column.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—SIA Page-5th column.

HORSES, AND ROOMS WANTED-SIA Page-5th column.

ICE CREAM-11th Page-4th column.

INSTRICTION-11th Fage-3th column.

LAW SCEOOLS-11th Fage-3th column.

MAPPIACY ASI PRACE-3th column.

MINING-10th Page-2t and 3t column.

MINING-10th Page-2t and 3t column.

MINING-10th Page-2t and 3t column.

MINING-10th Page-5th column; 12th Page-5th and 6th columns.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sih Page—6th column; 12th Page—5th and 6th columns

New Publications—8th Page—6th column.

Ocean Steamers—8th Page—6th column.

Political Notices—7th Page—6th columns

In al. Priaty—11th Page—4th and 5th columns.

Religious Notices—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.

Religious Notices—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE says that the Powers have accepted in principle the recent British proposal regarding Turkey; the British Government is almost disposed to convene Parliament to discuss Irish affairs ; Sir Bartle Frere finds no defenders in the London press; he is on a visit to the Prince of Wales; a Scotch project to found a Tory journal has failed, === The Prussian Parliament will meet November 28 to consider Prince Bismarck's scheme. —— The French Cabinet has resolved to enforce the decree against religious confrateraities. === The Chilians have bombarded Chorillos and Ancon.

DOMESTIC .- Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from Cleveland, Indiananolis and Cmeinnati give the latest phases of the canvass in Ohio and Indiana, : Ex-Collector Veghte, of Somerset County, N. J., was sentenced yesterday for embezglement. === A collision on the New-York and New-England Railroad Friday night near Willimantie, Conu., resulted in the death of five men, all connected with the road. - Samuel J. Tilden sent a telegram to Ohio Democrats yesterday, The American Union Telegraph Company won an other victory over the Western Union, yesterday. === The funeral of Professor Peirce of Harvard College, took place at Cambridge yesterday. == General Walker's report on the South Carolina Cen-

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-General Grant arrived in the city late last night; preparations for the parade of Boys in Blue promise a great display:
 Several Republican Congressional nominations were made. - The corner-stone of the obelisk was laid. = Monitor, Ehas Lawrence, Charlie Gorbam, Kingeraft and Pomeroy won the Jerome Park races, - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.48 cents, -Stocks dull and weak closing steady at some

recovery. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 66°; lowest, 51°; average, 58°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880. "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginin's soil, and do not abandon then now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket." - Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

Prom four prominent Democrate of Staunton, who sat on the We, the undersagned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Stauaton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Falley Figurian on the 20th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substautially correct.

ARCHIBALD G. STUART, H. C. TINSLEY, A. C. GORDON, HUGH F. LYLE.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, {
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880, }
DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received, I
would most cheerfully introduce and urge
the passage of a bill, such as you suggest, but with

the present Democratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has bebills do not have much favor. It has become almost impossible to get consideration of such a bill at all, and when considered, its chance of passing the House is very remote, and the Rebel General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at all probable, therefore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks there is anything in the matter I will very corduity act in the matter. Very truly, F. E. BELTZHOOVER. E. W. CURRIDEN, esq.

Mr. Smalley's account of his journey from Paris to Geneva shows that there has been a marked improvement in railway travelling on the Continent. The by-ylay, as he describes it, is very amusing, especially when a very raw tourist from the Far West is encountered.

General Grant is in the city to-day for the first time since his return from his journey around the world. All classes, irrespective of party association, will unite in welcoming so distinguished a guest. The demonstration to-morrow night promises to be one of extraordinary magnitude.

Mr. Tilden is confident that the Democrats will carry Ohio "if every man will measure his own effort and sacrifice in the pending "canvass by an extraordinary standard." The only standard Democratic measure of political force in this canvass is "mule-power." What the average will be per single voter Mr. Barnum has probably calculated.

Mr. Barnum's pioneer Hancock-Republican, the mercurial Hadley, is almost as small as while every railroad, local steamboat, and as much American as English, and more bis microscopic candidate for the Vice-Presi- stage coach is free to carry or not, and gets French than either. It is tentative—it has

dency. A lady is suing him in a local court bigger pay than the steamer. The justice for \$100, obtained under circumstances which of their position cannot be challenged. bear a close resemblance to false pretences. Judgment was rendered against him without his appearing to defend himself. His busi- on another page. In substance it is proposed ness relations seem to bear out his political to take off a large number of the charges reputation as a cheap sham.

The New-Jersey Democrats have had the effrontery to invade the sacred precincts of the bench. The leader of the party in Somerset County, having been convicted of embezzling \$2,000 of county funds, to say nothing of other indictments and glaring defaults, escapes with a fine, owing to the partisan action of two Democratic Judges. The proceedings of the court were a travesty upon justice, as there were absolutely no grounds for mitigating the sentence. The action of these two Democratic Judges shows how Governor McClellan has succeeded in rendering justice abortive by wre ched judicial appoint-

Our special cable dispatches announce that the British Conservatives are planning an active movement against the renewal of the Ballot act. This measure was originally borrowed from the United States, its main principle being secret voting at elections, of which Mr. Grote was so strenuous an advocate. That something is out of gear in the electoral mechanism of Great Britain is indicated by the large number of elections which have been vitiated by charges of bribery, but there is no reason to suppose that secret voting is the root of the evil. The concurrent testimony of impartial observers goes to prove that the Ballot act has been a successful experiment. It will expire on the last day of this year, and consequently will be one of the earliest subjects of legislation when Parliament meets.

Our former correspondent at Constantinople gives us to-day a clearer account of the Albanians than we have seen in any foreign journal, minutely as the characteristics of the Turkish Highlanders have been described abroad. He gives them a very bad character. Ignorant and brutal, mercenary and treacherous, rapacious, revengeful and fanatical, they are swayed by the vilest passions which can inflame the hearts of the most degraded Mahometans. This is not very promising material for a rising nationality. The letter lays bare the hollowness of the professions of the Porte respecting the insurrections of the last two years. The revolt of the tribes has been from the beginning a shallow trick of the Pachas to deceive Europe and to complicate diplomacy. Mr. Dwight dismisses it with a contemptuous gesture as "an immense farce."

letter of acceptance that the principles enumcrated by the Cincinnati Convention, among which was "a tariff for revenue only," are those which he has "cherished in the past" and will "endeavor to maintain in the future," now posts himself for a political greenhorn by telling somebody in Paterson that his election "will make no difference either way "; that he will never " favor anything that interferes with the manufacturing interests of the "country"; that "there will be just as much | Court or Judge acting in their interest, except "protection under a Democratic as under a "Republican Administration"; and that the tariff is a local question anyhow. What does he think of the Constitution itself? Is it anything more than a local charter? Was there ever such twaddle known! We want every voter who sees this issue of The Tribune to read this Paterson interview, and make up his mind whether a man who considers the tariff question as merely local is fit to become the first citizen of the United States.

the Æg an-three of the Powers, place of France in the new combination. The Grand Turk of that day was as obstinate until a land force had driven his troops out the best sense during Lord Beaconsfield's administration, is now giving the Liberal Ministry effective support-a most significant circumstance. Mr. Gladstone will not be apt to turn back when all efforts to prejudice the English people against his foreign policy have

THE DEFEAT OF "FREE SHIPS"

It was unfortunate that the National Convention of Shipowners and others interested remaining religious congregations easier terms. in the restoration of our lost carrying trade, should have been called to meet during a hot | Ministry to reaffirm the principles of the political campaign. Public attention is dis- Chamber of Deputies, and the Premier, foretracted at such a time. In years like this the seeing that he would be defeated on the first whole country is dragged into the torrent of po- division, immediately resigned. He had litical excitement. Even sober business men, changed front on the amnesty question at in whose creed it is usually a text to keep out the bidding of the Republican leader, but his of politics, are compelled to devote themselves | docility was not equal to this new emergency. to campaign work. The Shipping Convention | He was ousted precisely as his predecessor has not therefore received the public atten- had been when he found himself at variance tion its importance demanded. The results of its deliberations, however, were valuable, and and in the second instance, as in the first, a its decisions cannot fail to have a marked subordinate Minister became the next Premier. influence on the future policy of the country. These proceedings excited keen displeasure A little handful of shipbuilders and ship-

owners have been making a gallant fight for several years in behalf of a national policy for the restoration of the carrying trade. They have had to contend with an insane cry bility. Here was the acknowledged leader of for "free ships," started by agents of foreign houses and by papers which have never yet | Ministries, dictating public policy, and virtufound out what is for the interest of our ally governing the country, without once aclarge commercial cities and the country. cepting the responsibilities of office. When They have had a hard task to accomplish, but have always claimed that whenever practical business men should inform themselves personally on this subject of shipping, they fered to remain in retirement after overturnwould condemn all attempts to repeal the Navigation laws and would lend their inflatration by proxy, with the President of the ential support to some aggressive policy for the recovery of lost ground. The Convention | der Gambetta's thumb, ought to cease. It was at Boston has shown them to be right. That anomalous. Such a system, croaked these pegathering was composed of men from all dants, could not be made to work. There was parts of the North and West. The subject no precedent for it. was discussed dispassionately, and the freeship movement was overwhelmingly defeated. Former free-ship men put themselves on

record against it. One important outcome of the Convention | was they saw "men as trees walking." was the disclaimer by the shipbuilders, both this assumption of infallibility on the part of of the Delaware and of Maine, that they do British critics-this unwillingness to admit not ask either for subsidies or bounties on that English ideas and practices are not the ship-building. They propose a small bounty best, not only for Englishmen, but for Frenchfor ship-owners and demand the repeal of the men, and the rest of mankind - that unjust law which compels a great steamer exasperates the Republique Française and worth half a million of dollars to carry the puts a fine edge on its irony. With good mails for a song, or forfeit its privileges, reason. The French constitutional system is

Other results of this Convention are told in a letter from Boston printed and taxes resting on American shipping, and to adhere to the policy of building American ships of American materials in American yards.

The country is to be congratulated on this meeting of practical business men. The "free ship" conspiracy is defeated. The clouds are cleared away from the important topic of the carrying trade, and practical remedies for the lamentable decline of that interest have been pointed out.

THE LOTTERY LAW DECISION.

The prompt action of the Postmaster-General, in restoring the old order of the Department forbidding the use of the mails to all lottery companies, will meet with the hearty approval of the public generally. We have shown that the mails have been for some time past the only effective agents of these companies. The open sale of tackets in this vicinity has for some time past been stopped by the action of Governor Cornell; Louisiana, Georgia and Kentucky, the former markets of these swindling concerns, have been practically depleted; in none of the other large cities of the North has the public sale ever been so unrestricted as in this city; and consequently, as we have said, only the United States mails were any longer effectively used to reach and despoil the poor victims of the infatuation of gambling in lotteries. This was certainly a disreputable business for the United States and its thousands of agents to be engaged in; and we trust that Mr. Maynard's action will be so positive and thorough that it will ever after be impossible to prostitute the mails to this base use. The making of the order general to all companies, foreign and domestic, will have the further effect of relieving the Department of the suspicion of being influenced favorably to either. Such a suspicion was not only natural under the circumstances, but it is no secret that the companies in active rivalry charged on the one hand, and boasted on the other, that such influences existed, and were not of an honest sort.

Naturally, the next resort of the companies will be to some one of the United States Circuit Courts for an injunction restraining the Postmaster-General from enforcing the order. They will doubtless not go to the District of Columbia Court, for they were lately beaten there, and the complexion and opinion of that Court have not suddenly changed. The Louisiana company used formerly to apply with some suc cess under other circumstances to Judge Billings, of New-Orleans, but that was before the General Haucock having declared in his Legislature revoked its charter, and when it had some little claim to legality in Louisiana. The Kentucky company had some backing in the Kentucky Courts, but these decisions were lately disregarded by Mr. Maynard, and his action has not been overruled-as yet. It is safe, however, to assume that these companies, which are now likely in their common discomfiture to combine action to recover lost ground, will endeavor to influence Courts and officials by other than legal arguments; and any on strong and substantial grounds, is apt to excite attention and invite criticism. We shall be glad to see the Courts, as well as the Postoffice Department and our own State and city au-

thorities, free from any such suspicion. BRITISH PRECEDENTS ABROAD. The English people have a morbid propensity for "lecturing" every nation whose economic policy or parliamentary practice differs from their own. Instruction is given by Brit-The report that the naval manœuvres off Dul- the courses in political economy and constitu- intercepts the flying Yaukees, denounces them as cigno will be followed by more serious opera- | tional history being "specialties." The American audience baying dwindled in size, owing Great Britain, Russia and Italy, acting as the to the development of home industries under mandatories of Europe-is confirmed by our a protective system, the study of constituspecial dispatches from London. The same tional history has been taken up with unnumber of States participated in the coercive wonted zeal, a professorship being established measures of 1827. The English, French and for the benefit of French students who have Russian flects were blockading the Turkish had for ten years a tentative system squadron in the harbor of Navarino when of their own. Inasmuch as the motto the first gun was fired. Italy has taken the of this school of criticism is "What-" ever is British is infallibly right, and unques-"tionably expedient for all sorts and conas the present Sultan. Protracted negotia- "ditions of men," anything like originality tions only hardened his heart, and even when in economic or political science is unsparingly his fleet was destroyed he would not submit condemned. Americans have ceased to take heed of these strictures, but Frenchmen are Morea. The Standard, which was Conservative in more sensitive. The latest files of the Republique Française, for example, contain a series of articles bristling with contemptuous sarcasms on the English press for its assumed mastery of the art of political government.

The criticisms which are so warmly rescuted were drawn out by the recent reconstruction of the French Ministry. The Premier, after pledging himself to execute the decrees against the unauthorized orders and expelling the Jesuits had negotiated with Rome and offered the Gambetta induced three members of the with Gambetta respecting plenary amnesty; across the Channel. The moralists could couceive of nothing more irregular or irrational, unparliamentary or unconstitutional than this exercise of power without responsithe dominant party, making and unmaking M. de Freycinet resigned, Gambetta should not have been allowed to shirk the Premiership any more than Mr. Gladstone was sufing the Beaconstield Government. Adminis-Republic a man of pith and the Premier un-

No British precedent, although the moralists failed to make this distinction. They ooked at French politics, not with French, but with English eyes, and the consequence

not taken permanent form-and the French people, who have always prided themselves on possessing a singularly lucid intelligence in political government, prefer to be left at leisure to work out their own ideas in their own way. Gambetta occupies, it is true, an extraordinary position in France, but his commanding influence is due to the faith which his genius has inspired among all classes of his countrymen. His acceptance of the Premiership would be something more than the formation of a new Ministry. It would be a point of departure in constitutional government-the beginning of a period of reconstruction and creative energy. Something besides British precedents will be required to determine so momentous a transition.

" A CONFEDERATE FAIRY STORY." The irreconcilable supporters of the Lost Cause did not confine their efforts for the perpetuation of

rebel sentiment to the formation of historical societies and the publication of highly-colored school histories. Wade Hampton's injunction that children at the mother's knee should be taught to cherish the hatreds of the rebellion was not needed. Before it was given, the writer of a foolish little book called "The Princess of the Moon," a copy of which has been sent us, attempted to utilize even the farry story for this abominable purpose. This would be

ridiculous, if it were not monstrons. The book was published at Warrenton, Va., in 1869. As a literary production it is insufferable twaddle. Its only significance lies in the facts we have stated, showing a spirit among the Southern people which recent events unhappily prove to exist still. The book is most absurdly designated as 'a Confederate Fairy Story," and is as strange a mixture of political bitterness and supernatural fiction as ever issued from the press. It is dedicated to the children of the South, who suffered during the late war." The introduction, which is addressed to "dear little Southern readers," dwells upon the privation following the war, and urges them to remember that when God wills that they should "suffer through the wickedness of others," they must not feel too much "resentment against the instruments of his wrath." This pious sentiment is followed by an elaborate recital of the sufferings of Southern children, which they have just been asked to forget. How well they remember during the war "waged against us," "that chilly night, when driven from your homes by brutal soldiersthe burning, the borrors which ensued; -you, polittle wanderers from Atlanta, and children of burning Columbia. . . You, little son of the brave papa, . . . how bitter the torture that bound thee, hand and foot, whilst thy sisters were insulted and thy mother weeping: . . . thy tears of indignation return, and thou feel'st in thy heart a desire for revenge." Enough of the introduction. The story describes the adventures of an ex-Con-

federate soldier, who ultimately marries the

Princess of the Moon. The indignation of the King of that planet, never before suspected of proslavery sentiment, is great on learning from Randolph, the Confederate, how his countrymen had been finally " overpowered by countless hordes of a meddling, peddling race called 'Yankees.'" King asks to be told more of that " poor, stricken land," and his eyes moisten as Randolph sings the pathetic song of the "Conquered Banner." When the story ends with the marriage, the good fairy, with a touch of her wand, changes the hero's dress into "a magnificent Confederate uniform." The festivities are interrupted by the arrival of balloons floating banners of red and white stripes." From thes come persons carrying "carpet-bags" and "traps ' of all descriptions. They like the country which they "guessed" would surpass "the best Govern-ment the world ever saw." But when they see a handsome Confederate soldier on the throne they are abashed. The appearance of one of his old slaves puts them to flight. They drop their carpet-bags, "from which fall numerou valuable articles-spoons predominating." The old slave had saved the Confederate's father from his burning house, and this precious foot-note is added for the little children's benefit: "In Selma, during the late war, an old man was burned to death in his own bouse, by Yankee soldiers, no faithish moralists in all branches of government, ful darkey being near to rescue him from the flames." But the good fairy "demons of erucity," and asks the Confederate to begs their release, "even though these enemies have driven me from my home and deprived me of every earthly consolation." They are thereupon You may well rejoice that your captor, being a Confederate soldier, spurns to trample on fallen foes, even though they be the pillagers and plunderers of his own household. Repent your ways while you have time. A respite of punishment has been granted to evable you to return and warn your people against Nemesis, whose uplifted hand in ready to strike the blow that will carry destruction in its wake. Retribution's sword, sharper than that of Mars, is suspended

over them. Go, avert the evil before it is too late. This stuff was addressed, not to full-grown men and women who could measure its wisdom, but to little children on w ose virgin minds the lightest word often leaves a life-long impression, and with whom the most trilling act is a sober reality. It would be pleasant to think that the spirit which nnimated it had died away, but Wade Hampton's address to the Southern Historical Society four years afterward, the compilation of Confederate school-books continued to the present day, and the action of the Louisiana Superintendent of Education with respect to a certain text-book, taken barely a month ago, show that there is too little ground for such a hope.

There is nothing in English's photograph which

Was it William H. Seward who said: "No man can be President who spells negro with two g's"? Hancock spells it that way, and the timorous World Editor strikes out one of them.

Mule-driver Barnum has evidently been ordering the Democratic editors to discount a possible

Hancock thinks tariff is a "local issue." That is

Democratic defeat in Indiana. They are unanimonsly impressed with a conviction that the loss of Indiana will not hurt Hancock's chances a particle. If they find any comfort in this view they are wel-The country would have a "change" under a

President who thinks the "tariff question is a matter that the General Government seldom cares to interfere with," and who hails a Greenback victory as " glorious."

The Democratic editors are not precisely tumbling over each other in their zeal to get to the front with The Superb should stop talking or he will find himself hailed unanimously as the Absurd.

The Paterson editor, who conversed with the Superb in a back, was delighted with his variegated conversational powers. "He converses readily, and uses good, plain language. Everything be says is right to the point, and he doesn't hesitate to answer any question asked him." Ap-

parently not. His resources of information seem to be a good deat like those of the accomplished per-son of whom it was once said: "He knows no end of things, but the trouble is that most of the things he knows area't so." The next time a country editor gets the Superb

into a back he should talk with him about the Constitution. That is a "safe" topic. Senator Thurman was asked his opinion of Eng-

lish recently, and replied: "I don't know anything about English, and I cannot say anything about him." He knows more now, but the chances are he won't feel like giving any opinion on it. Hancock says the tariff question "was brought

is entirely probable. There have been indications from other sources that Pennsylvania has at various times taken a passing interest in the subject.

up oace in my native place, in Feansylvania." This

once." If they will all report him in full, there will be some fun presently.

What has become of that champion of Southern chivalry, Wade Hampton ? Only the other day he was going to call Secretary Sherman to account for some truthful and caustic remarks the latter had made about the Ku-Klux, and even went so far as to write a high-toned letter to the Secretary on the subject. But there the matter seemed to drop out of sight. Can't the Senator publish the correspondence in full, or, at least, let a curious public see what kind of humble pie the Secretary was forced that to eat f

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

In the piece entitled "A Baffled Beauty," which

s now current at the Park Theatre, an effort has

A BAFFLED BEAUTY.

been made to tell in action a story which does not readily lend itself to that form of utterance, and which would not, theatrically, be worth the telling, even if it did. This effort, furthermore, has been made in a clumsy manner. The heroine of the piece an infernally wicked woman, who exults in her own wickedness-is made to pursue another woman with machinations of hatred and a most baleful malevolence, without any adequate motive. and, in fact, without any motive at all. The success of this fiendish indvidual is promoted, whenever from time to time her little schemes are becoming perfectly obvious, by an instantaneous and unrestricted accession of stupidity on the part of all the persons around her. Such action as the work contains, accordingly, may be said to depend upon convenient dulness. Nothing like, it could ever happen in life-and the piece assumes to be a transcript of the actual. Much is supposed to occur between the acts-an expedient very common, and very tedious, in the theatrical work of all novices. The persons are permitted, with but little exception, to speak in one uniform manner, which is that of the novelist on whose work the piece was based. Several of the speakers are allowed a liberal indulgence in autobiographical soliloquy, by way of piecing out the story, and explaining who they themselves are, and what it is that is supposed to be going forward. Questions are frequently asked, which drop on the audience with the weight and thud of unanswered conundrums. A comedy element, quite low, and wholly unconnected with the central subject of the piece, is violently thrust in. There is a free use of the element of tableau-usually the melodramatic confession of dramatic weakness-in which tricks of situation are made to stand for true climax. At the end-where the hero ought to kill his dastardly foe, and the she-devil be discomfitted and brought to self-conscious defeat, and disgrace and punishment-the opportunity is sacrificed to some vague idea of consistency with a preceding strain of lachrymose sentiment. These are some of the mechanical defects of this production; but its deeper defect is in its triteness, its futility, its lack of substance, and its generally repulsive character. The spectator of it is conscious of a vast deal of effort, that is all about nothing, and that comes to nothing, at last, and that is saturated, through and through, with hatefulness; conscious, too, that everything in the piece has been seen before, better done. "The Corsican Brothers," 'Camille," "Led Astray," and "Tae Banker's Daughter," would occur, instantly, to any experienced play-goer, as among the obvious sources of all the effects that resemble drama in "A Baffled Beauty." The story is that Ginlia (Miss Rose Eytinge) hates Violet Comegon (Miss Ellie Wilton), and contrives to mak mischief between Fiole Cameron and Laurence Aylmer (Ar. Mark Pendleton), and to drive Aylmer into a duel with Ion Demetri, in which Demetri seriously wounds Aylmer; whereupon Diogenes Schmidt, M. D. (Harry Courtaine), gives to Alymer a drop of uncommonly good brandy, and Violet Cameron sinks gracefully on his bosom, while Giulia and Demetri decamp in apparent triumph. The incidents are: an audacious conversation between Miss Extinge and Mr. Grismer; the detection of a cheat at cards; an insult and a quarrel, over a card table; and a duel; and, in the beaten way of humor, Mrs. Eldredge, as a cross between Prudence and Miss Ophelia, takes a glass of gin, and artlessly exclaims, Doctor, what are you giving me?" In brief, this is a badly-made piece, on a commonplace subject, dressed up with backneyed stage-effects, and devised to magnify a monster and exhibit the wardrobe of Miss Rose Eytinge. It has been received with indifference.

Miss Rose Eytinge, who is a good actress, sonation of Giulia, a striking illustration of her peculiar powers. Her affectation of sensability is superb; her icy tones, in level speaking, whether conventional or sareastic, are exceedingly effective; her repose is excellently artistic; her appearance and carriage are imposing; and her outbursts of defiant rage are made with a happy

her outbursts of defaut rage are made with a bappy vehemence, such as denotes the joyous liberation of a strong, but coarse nature. The spectator would not be astonished if, in these latter moments, Gullin were to break forth into a velley of profane caths and to punch the heads of all the persons in her immediate neighborhood. Her very voice partakes of this vulgar pugnacity, and becomes rancorous and strident. It is quite a remarkable piece of realism, and worthy of this experienced actress.

Mr. Harry Courtaine, if the part of Schmidt came to anything, would be a britliant success in this play. But Schmidt is so managed by the author that he is always just on the brink of being somebody and doner something, but never passes his Rubicon. An exceedingly pretty and piquant performance—notwithistanding it is uneven, flurried, and raw—is that of Miss Josephine Baker. Barton Hill reappears, but in a character far beneath his line talents and ample experience. He was a favorite here, with good indges of acting, in a far-off day, when acting had not degenerated into an exhibition of dry goods and diamonds, and he is a man of sterling professional ability and worth. The stage setting is pleasantly luxurious. man of sterling professional ability and worth. The stage setting is pleasingly luxurious. This is the east of parts in "A Baffled Beauty":

This is the cast of parts in "A Bafiled Beauty"
Guila Duchesse da Rimini Rose syringe
Violet Cameron Ellie Wilson
Num. Gabrielle du Sanid
Mary Danvers Josephine Baker
Eliza Bronson Louisa Editreite
Laurence Alymer Mark Fenolieto
Savakine Barton Hill
Diogenes Schmidt, M.D. Harry Courtaine
Ion Dimetti J. R. Grismer
Carlo J. G. Saville
Captain Gherardi Edwin Cleary
Harry Staolnope Richard Bremand
Gibort Warner L. A. Eastman
Antonio D. Robertson
Surgeon Mr Elliott
Servant J. Williams

LOCAL CHANGES.

Mr. Sheridan will appear at Haverly's Niblo's Theatre to-morrow evening as Legardere in " The Duke's Motto." It will be remembered that this piece, when first produced in America, was presented at this theatre, William Wheatley acting the chief part. The play is from the French, by the late John Brougham, who wrote it for Fechter, and received from that liberal manager a box of cigars in payment for his work. Mr. Sheridan needs no introduction to New-York audiences as an excellent actor. He is new to them as a star, but it cannot be said of him-as it justly can be said of so many others-that he is a star self-constituted. He has not thrust himself into this position by diat of three-sheet posters and of filling the windows of the drug-stores with his photographs; but he has worked his way to it by thorough labor, and earned it by desert, and his professional position is dignified and substantial The engagement of Miss This young lady acted Parthenia, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., to a small audience. It is a nite that a lady who has youth, and talent, and beauty, and opportunity to rise in a rational manner, should waste her time, as Miss Belgarde is doing, in vain efforts to act Hamlet, and other characters to which she is unsuited, and for the performance of which she has neither capacity nor the requisite experience It is stated that Miss Fanny Davenport will presently emerge at Niblo's-still as Miss Anna Dickinson's American Girl.

The charming opera of "Mignon" will be presented this week, at the Standard Theatre, by Mr. Grau's company,-Mile. Paola Marie acting Mignon, and Mr. Grau's new prima donna, Mile, Josephine Schueffer, acting Philine. Mr. Joseph Mauras, of whom report speaks highly, will appear as Wilhelm Meister. It is designed to make the revival of this piece a brilliant feature of the opera season A times taken a passing interest in the subject.

The Paterson editor says Hancock can "carry on a conversation with two or three persons at rum, where a fine exhibition of wonders giorious powers in the world. Yes, we have now

of marine nature is enlivened by association with dramatic performances, upon stage and by agreeable and talented players. Two chimpanzees, two living ant-bears and a sea-cow are members of the company engaged at this place, The new play is the production of Mr. W. H. Ellis. and it relates "the Adventures of the Whipple Family aboard the Susan Jane." The idea is not new. The Vokes Family used it here in " Fun in a Fog." But it is droll, and it answers the purpose of affording light and cheerful entertainment

"Girofle-Girofla" will be revived at the Standard Theatre on Wednesday....." Cinderella" will be produced to-morrow night, at Booth's Theatre, by Mr. Jarrett, who has organized a company for this purpose. The Boston Ideal Opera troupe has departed.... One of Mr. Boucicault's old pieces, with a new name, will be presented this week at the Bijon Opera House. It is called "The Snow Flower," and Miss Kate Claxton will bloom as that horticultural curiosity. This change will be made on October 13.

There is no change at Daly's Theatre. Mr. Faw.

MOVEMENTS OF ACTORS.

Mary Anderson appears in Chicago to-morrow night, and will remain there two weeks. She ended, on the 2d inst., in Philadelphia, the best engagement ever played in the Walnut. The band had to be removed from its usual place, to make room for additional seats, and seats were placed on the stage in the wings. This occurred every night after the first one of the engagement. Miss Anderson has acted, within the past week, at Elmira Buffalo, Erie, and Youngstown John T. Raymond acts, this week, in Muscatine, Burlington, and Keokuk, Iowa, and in Galesburg and Peoria, Illinois......George Edgar made a decided bit, in Utica, with King Lear. The Utica Herald says that his performance "belongs among the great impersonations of the age," and The Observer extols this uctor for consummate skill. Mr. Edgar was last last night in Montpelier, Vt., and this week he will be seen in Greenfield, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, and Holyoke, Mass Jefferson will act this week in Newark, Paterson, Albany and Troy. He reaches Beston on October 18, and will be at the Grand Opera House, New-York, on the 15th of November. His impersonation of Bob Acres has attracted fine audiences all along Acres has attracted fine audiences all along his route, and its great success is an evidence that the best style of acting is appreciated..... Miss Ada Cavendish is in Brooklyn this week—succeeding Lester Wallack, at the Park Theatre..... Edwin Booth has returned from Obberammergan, whither he went to see the Passon Play, and, after a brief stay in Paris, has proceeded to London. It is thought row that the Princess's Theatre will not be ready for occupancy till about November 15—in which case Mr. Booth's appearance there will not be made as soon as was expected. The preparations for "Hamlet" are, however, afoot, and will be made in a liberal manner and with much made in a liberal manner and with much magnificence.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mme, Gerster will sing at the Academy of Music, adelphia, to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Julia M. Burnett, the well-known and much . esteemed reader, has returned to New-York, from the Carskills, where she has passed the summer.

Mr. Arbuckle's 9th Regiment Band will give concerts to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Exhibition of the American Institute. Mr. Arbuckle himselt, Mr. Graffin and Herr Frank will perform

Miss Pauline Nininger, the soprano, will make her first appearance since her return from Europe at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening next, She will have the assistance Mr. Knudson Nisson, tenor; Mr. Hasselbrink, violinist, and Mr. Unger, flutist, all of whom are new to New-York, and of Mr. Carlhere's orchestra.

A successful season of summer concerts will terminate on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Concert Hall. Mr. Rudolph Aronson's orchestra has given nearly one bundled and fifty concerts since May 27, which have been attended by over one hundred and eighty thousand needle. On Wed-nesday evening Mr. Theodore Thomas's orchestra will begin a series of classical concerts.

"Descret," the new American opera by Dudley Buck and W. A. Croffut, of which some notice was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, will be produced tomorrow evening at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre by the Dudley Buck Opera Company. The Policipal parts are to be taken by Mesdames Julia Polk, Belle Cole and Kate French, and Messra. Lang, Corswell, Evarde, Marks, Eberle and Stuart, The chorus, which is a capital one, will number some sixty voices, and the performance will be conducted by Mr. Buck himself.

Mr. Constantine Sternberg, a young Russian pianist, made his first appearance in this country at the Academy of Music on Thursday night. He had been heralded with a great flourish of trumpets by his managers, and the public had been led to expect a phenomenal performance. That it was disappointed was, perhaps, not Mr. Sternberg's fault. His programme was exacting without being interesting. Save for the Scharwenka Concerto, the Academy is a peculiarly bad place for piano playing, and he was not well seconded by the orchestra, which Mr. Carlberg conducted. But so far as could be told from a single and unsatisfactory hearing, he is by no means without merit. His technique is is by no means without ment. His technique is good, without being remarkably brilliant, and he prays with taste, if not with great breadth or expression. Perhaps a second hearing, index more favoring circumstances, may modify the somewhat unfavorable impression that his first performance

PERSONAL.

created.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch is on a visit to Richmond, Va., to perform the duties of a director of the Richmond and Alleghany Kailway.

Mrs. George P. Lathrop, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is giving scope to her artistic talent. and, it is said, will reside in New-York during the winter, and pursue her chosen branch of art.

General Grant's Hartford visit this week will be a success, so far as popular enthusiasm can make it one. The general feeling of the city seems to be that too much cannot be done in honor of the great

Mr. John B. Gough, who has been lecturing in Connecticut, is enjoying a degree of good health that might almost be called robust. Most of his autumn appointments are in Canada, beyond the din of politics.

It is a noteworthy fact that the two most prominent English Generals of the day are enemies of all kinds of intoxicating Lquors. Sir Garnet Wolsefey is said to be a rigid teetotaler, and Sir Frederick Roberts, who cut the Afghan knot, is a staunch Roberts, who co Good Templar.

The Scandinavian residents of Boston were very enthusiastic in their reception to Mr. Biörnsterne Björnson on Thursday evening. In his response to a very cordial introduction the celebrated Norwegian discussed Scandinaviaa politics, and The Transcript calls attention to the circumstance that his most radical atterances were most warmly applanded by his audience.

Mr. L. H. Frechette, the Canadian poet, who recently went to Paris to receive the laureste's crown from the French Academy for his new book of poems, has just returned to Montreal. On Thursday evening 300 of the leading gitizens sat down to a banquet in his honor. He is a lawyer by profession. During his response to a toast he said, addressing the French Canadians present: "France, our good old France, our glorious motherland, after long years of oblivion, has just officially recognized us as her children, and it is to poetry that we owe this grand reparation. Honor then to poetry. It was my good fortune to be the instrument of this grand net of justice. I do not boast of it, for, as some journals have remarked, others deserved this honor more